

ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY IS EXTENDED

TO HEAR WILSON BEFORE DEBATING

President Asks Congress to Wait Until He Explains League Meaning.

WANTS TO GO OVER DRAFT

Request Cabled to Meet Foreign Committee to Discuss Articles.

REASON FOR ALL PROVISIONS

Says Each Part Has Special Features for Its Incorporation in Program.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Vigorous attack upon four articles of the league's constitution—those providing for disarmament, arbitration, supervision of the munitions trade, and for mandatories of foreign countries—was made by Senator Poinsett of Washington, republican, in a statement tonight. He declared the disarmament and munitions trade paragraphs were unconstitutional, and the clause for mandatories and others abhorrent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Wilson today cabled a request to the foreign relations committee of congress to defer debate on the constitution of the proposed league of nations until he had an opportunity to go over "article for article" with the members.

There is a good and sufficient reason for the procrastination and substance of each article," declared the president in his message, transmitted through Secretary Tumulty.

Members of the senate and house committees will dine at the white house on February 26, the day after the president is expected to land at Boston. This early meeting was interpreted as evidence of the president's determination to get the details of the new world federation for peace before congress as quickly as possible.

The cabled invitation did not name a date for the conference, but almost immediately the time was announced and this was taken to mean that the president would proceed direct from Boston after an address in that city.

The president's message, dated Paris, February 14, follows: "Last night the committee of the conference charged with the duty of drafting a constitution for a league of nations concluded its work and this afternoon, before leaving for the United States, it is to be my privilege and duty to read to a plenary session of the conference the text of the 24 articles agreed upon by the committee.

"The committee which drafted these articles was fairly representative of the world. Besides the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, representatives of Belgium, Serbia, China, Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway and Portugal were present.

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State Highway Bill Is Passed in House by Count of 81 to 6

Negative Votes Cast by Republicans Objecting to Commission Plan.

HOFFMAN TALKS TO SENATE

Oklahoma General Tells of Road System Used in Building by French.

WALLACE IS NAMED FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Democratic Committeeman From Washington Succeeds Sharp—Named by Wilson.

TO NAME ATTORNEY GENERAL

Successor to Gregory May Be Appointed Before President Reaches United States in Brief Now.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—(By wire to the Associated Press)—President Wilson has nominated Hugh C. Wallace of Seattle, ambassador to France to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Graves Sharp.

This was the first official act of the president on his homeward journey. The president also dispatched telegrams arranging for brief ceremonies in connection with the speech which he expects to make at Boston on February 4.

President Wilson spent the day resting from the strenuous exertions which marked his last few days in Paris.

The steamer is heading for the southern route in fair weather. The escorting French warships signaled farewell soon after leaving Brest, and the United States dreadnaught New Mexico and several destroyers will be prominent in the fleet.

The secretary of the George Washington until the Azores are reached. At the Azores the ship will be met by numerous American destroyers and converted home.

Despite the hard work which he will engage in during his brief stay in the United States, the president is already planning to begin his return journey to France immediately after the adjournment of congress.

It is expected that he will select a successor to Thomas W. Gregory in the attorney generalship of the United States before the ship reaches home waters.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 15.—Hugh Campbell Wallace, nominated ambassador to France, today by President Wilson, for many years has been prominent in the politics of the democratic party and is democratic national committeeman from Washington.

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BILL TO ENLARGE ARMY MAY LOSE

Parliamentary Tactics Endanger Passage of Half Million Proposal.

SUBSTITUTE IS OFFERED

McKenzie, in House, Would Put Force at 175,000 Men; Support Is Given.

FIGHT RESUMES NEXT WEEK

Lower Branch to Take Up Measure Monday or Tuesday; Criticism Heard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Defeat through parliamentary tactics of proposed legislation of the house military committee authorizing organization of a temporary army of half a million men for the year beginning next July was indicated tonight in the house. Representative Humphreys of Mississippi, democrat, gave notice that he would make a point of order against the army organization provision on the ground that it is legislation and has no place in an appropriation bill.

The fight on army reorganization will come before the house next week when work on the military bill is resumed late Monday or Tuesday after completion of the unanimous consent calendar.

Mr. McKenzie's proposal would authorize organization of a regular army of 175,000 men through volunteer enlistment of three years as provided in the national defense act of 1916, and would give the president discretionary authority to include in it new units, the usefulness of which was demonstrated by the war.

During the consideration of the bill tonight the house adopted without objection an amendment proposed by the military committee appropriating \$4,467,000 for pay to national guard members for attending drills. Other provisions relating to the guard, including the contemplation of organization of a force of 105,000 guardsmen under the national defense act of 1916, and appropriations aggregating \$10,161,000, in addition to the amount added for drill pay, were approved without dissent.

Representative Johnson of South Dakota, republican, who served as an officer with the American forces abroad, contended the court-martial system and sought to have the house adopt as a rider to the appropriation measure the bill of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, providing for revision of court-martial procedure.

The administration will never get through the house, it is up to congress to give protection in the future to abuses of an atrocious character unless this court-martial law is revised.

General Hoffman was invited to address the senate on motion of Senator Kerr. One of the most impressive passages in his speech came in his reference to the negro soldiers who fought in France. The first of these soldiers to be decorated for bravery were negroes, he declared, and the record of the negro soldier throughout the war will furnish one of its most brilliant pages.

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Hoffman At Roosevelt's Grave



The accompanying pictures are snapshots of the grave of Quentin Roosevelt and the debris that was left of his machine after he was shot down by a German aviator in France. The pictures were taken by a member of General Hoffman's party while on a visit to the scene and were included in a letter to Col. Clarence B. Douglas from the Oklahoma army office.

From top to bottom the first picture shows General Hoffman and a portion of his party at young Roosevelt's grave. General Hoffman is second from the left. The second picture is a close-up of the tablet placed on the grave by the French and the third picture shows what was left of Quentin's machine after the battle that resulted in his death.

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WILSON TO SPEAK ON RETURN HOME

President Will Give Address Immediately on Arrival From France.

STEAMER LANDS AT BOSTON

George Washington Bearing Party Will Reach Here February 26.

STARTS VOYAGE FROM BREST

Farewell Word Spoken to France, as Transport Sets Sail, View First Hand.

BREST, Feb. 15.—When President Wilson left here today for the United States it was announced that he would land in Boston on February 26 where he was expected to make an address which would cover the work performed at the peace conference.

In a farewell message to the French people before leaving Brest today, President Wilson said he had been received and treated as a friend, as he had most desired to be treated. He added that he was bound to return to France to make a speech before returning to Washington.

The president's statement today: "I have been privileged to see many of the great men of the world, and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave questions upon whose proper solution the peace of the world depends. May I not leave my warm and affectionate farewell greetings?"

President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the U. S. S. George Washington, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The George Washington was anchored at Brest.

The president arrived at Brest on Feb. 14 and remained in the city until the morning of the 15th, when he was taken to the hotel where he was to stay. He was accompanied by a large number of his staff and a large number of his friends.

The president's arrival at Brest was a great event, and he was greeted by a large number of people. He was taken to the hotel where he was to stay, and he remained there until the morning of the 15th, when he was taken to the hotel where he was to stay.

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Germans Are Required to Carry Out All Terms.

MUST STOP FIGHTING

Battle Against Poles Must Stop Immediately.

REPORT NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Switzerland Agency Says Enemy Refuses to Give Obedience.

RUSSIAN QUESTION IS UP

Allied Council Considers Question; House in Wilson's Place.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The armistice has been extended indefinitely, according to a Tass dispatch to the Havas agency. The Germans are required to cease their offensive against the Poles and carry out the previous terms of the armistice until completed.

GENEVA, Feb. 15.—The Swiss telegraph agency received a telegram from Berlin this morning stating that the German armistice commission had suspended negotiations with the allies at Spa, because they considered the new allied conditions too severe.

The Germans, according to the telegram, continue to complain against the British blockade and future controversies are predicted over the occupation of the Rhine towns; the occupation of undesirable German towns and the lack of railway facilities.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The supreme council of the league today began an examination of the Russian question